

## SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.  
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## TO ADVERTISERS.

Changes for advertisements in The Sunday Herald must be handed in not later than Friday night.

Pious coal dealers should understand that long prayers will not make up for short weight.

What an improvement would be made in this world if more good people would take their own advice!

Commercial travelers, commonly called drummers, are not all in the wool business, but every one of them is interested in yarns.

In most communities when a man is said to have "gone below," the inference is that he has taken up his abode in Hades. In Nevada, when the term is used, it means that a person has gone to San Francisco. Nevada people are plain-spoken at times.

Breckinridge's defense has begun, and from the opening statement by his attorney we are shown the great danger middle-aged men run by being abroad without a chaperon, when school girls are about. The old fellow sinks deeper into the mire every day. There will be none so poor as to do him reverence at the close of the trial.

That was a good idea of the doctor's, who, in answer to a patient's complaint that something was wrong with his stomach, said: "Not a bit of it. God made your stomach and He knows how to make them. There's something wrong with the stuff you put in it, may be, and something wrong in the way you stuff it in and stamp it down, but your stomach is all right."

The silver commission now sitting in Berlin has discovered the fact that the production of silver in Germany has decreased to almost nothing. The yield in Germany is somewhat less than a thousand kilograms (about 2,000 pounds) a year, while the weight of the metal imported for industrial purposes amounts to over two hundred thousand kilograms annually, most of which comes from American mines.

The depression of the past two years makes it plain that this is the most prosperous country on the globe, is the conclusion of the Atlanta Constitution, for, it argues: "No other country would be able to stand such a shrinkage of values and move along so serenely in the midst of the general uncertainty regarding our financial and economic interests." That is correct. The country has passed through many far worse financial storms than that which struck it in 1893, and it will come out of this with a little less vim, perhaps, but with a heap more common sense developed by experience.

The English secretary of the war department, in his statement recently in the House of Commons on the army policy of the British government, said that it was best to have one army organization for the United Kingdom, the colonies and India. At home the government should maintain a force of two army corps, with a total numerical strength of 80,000 men. The estimates for 1894-95, he said, were £16,000,000, or £27,100 more than last year. The increase was due partly to the better treatment of the men. The reserve, which was at present 20,349 strong, would be increased by 12,000 men within the next two years.

The doctors are still differing as to the actual effects of pernanthane of potassium in a morphia poisoning. But a case recently happened in Pittsburgh in which resort was had to it successfully. The patient was blue in the face when the doctors found him. They had no data for correct use of the antidote, but began with experimental doses, administered hypodermically. The fifth injection caused the relaxed muscles to contract; at the seventh the patient was pronounced out of danger. The experiment is likely to be tried again, and if it can be used for the morphia habit after the fashion of the Keely cure, it will prove a boon to weak humanity.

## COINING THE SEIGNIORAGE.

"We have the best authority for the statement that the Boston bimetallicists, as such, have petitioned President Cleveland to veto the Bland bill," so says the Boston Transcript. There are no end of papers which express the desire that the seigniorage bill shall be vetoed. Whatever the President may do as to this measure he will receive unstinted censure from some quarter. If he signs the bill he will be assailed by the goldites, and some of the silver advocates, as pending to the Populists and going back on the policy which led to the repeal of the Sherman purchase law. If he vetoes the bill it will be denounced by the silver men as playing into the hands of the Wall street speculators, and as showing his deadly hatred of the white metal.

The Bland bill, if it becomes a law, will not be pleasing to the extreme silver fanatics, because it will probably somewhat damage their doctrine that an increase in the volume of silver currency will immediately revive business and raise the price of the country's commodities. And it will be found that even with more silver money in circulation, there will ensue the same kind of concentration of funds in the hands of the few which now exists, and the mere issue of more dollars will not stop the tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The bill is not what the west wants. It will not help the cause of the silver miner. It is not likely to raise the price of silver as a commodity to any great extent. It may help general business in a small degree by increasing the volume of money, but it will not start up the closed silver mines or furnish a profitable market for the silver bullion or silver ore that cannot now be brought out to pay.

It is possible that it may as some of its supporters expect, prove a step towards the thing that is needed. But it is tempering with the great question. It is but another makeshift, although it is not open to the objections against the Sherman law. Nothing short of free silver coinage at an agreed ratio with gold, will either settle the silver question or revive the dilapidated fortunes of the West.

The discussion of the silver question occasioned by the Bland bill will go good whether the bill becomes law or not. Bimetallism is forging ahead. The bimetallicists of Boston are opposed to the Bland bill, we presume, because of its makeshift character. For they are doing good work in educating the country to the necessity of both gold and silver as money. And as evidence of this they have recently ordered from a Chicago publishing house 3,000 copies of Archbishop Walsh's pamphlet on bimetallicism, which occasioned quite a stir a short time ago.

The silver war will go on. Some time it will gain the victory. This will not be a triumph over gold. It is not desirable that any such catastrophe shall be brought about. Gold is as natural a metal for money as silver is. They are both needed for the world's uses in that respect. And the silver men—even the most extreme among them—do not want to put down gold but merely to lift up silver and place where it belongs, by the side of the metal which is its natural companion.

If the Bland bill will help to do that, it will be of great benefit to the country. If not, but it shall be regarded as all that is necessary to be done as to silver at present, while it will put some silver money into circulation and will be that much of good, it will be a detriment rather than a benefit to the silver industry in particular and to the public welfare in general.

## A FEMINE FAILING.

The women of our national capital, it is said, "deeply sympathize with the gray-haired, handsome congressman," who has everything staked on the result of the trial now going on. He is recently married, they argue, and the honor of his family is at stake.

From disclosures up to date it would appear that his honor cannot suffer a great deal, because he has very little of that which every true man prizes least. Whatever he may show in his defense as to the character of the plaintiff his own can never more be regarded as white like his hair.

There is a strange streak in the nature of many women that induces them to forgive man for the worst crimes in the decalogue, and receive him, metaphorically at least, if not literally, with open arms, while at the same time they look with distrust, even with positive loathing, upon his female victim.

The instances are numerous. It is not so very many years ago but that it will be readily called to mind, that a burly negro by the name of Chastine Cox, brutally murdered a woman named Hull in New York. He was tried and condemned to execution. During the time intervening from his sentence to his execution he was an object of supreme solicitude from the fair sex in the metropolis.

They sent him flowers, fruit, wines and other luxuries and delicacies. Nearly every day he received notes of sympathy from women who would never have deigned to notice him had he not been for the fact that he was guilty of the heinous crime of murder—an unprovoked, cowardly killing.

There were no extenuating circumstances in the case; not one iota of evidence to prove that Mrs. Hull, the victim, was other than a peaceably-disposed, good old lady.

By the efforts of these women, Cox's case was postponed from time to time. They gave freely of their money to keep the "good cause" along. Finally, however, the brute met the fate he so richly deserved; but the execution was robbed of more than half of its honors—the example sought

to be shown to the world failed of its purpose—owing to the fact that the end of the brutal murderer Chastine Cox was really more of the nature of a society function than the paying of a debt due to justice.

Then there was the wife-murderer Balbo. Mrs. Balbo was a handsome young Italian. She created somewhat of a sensation among the young sons of sunny Italy upon her arrival in this country. Jealousy on the part of Balbo resulted, and her death followed, caused by a couple of wicked stabs with a stiletto in the neck. Balbo escaped. The news of the murder was published far and wide. The papers told of the murdered woman lying in her room. Not a soul appeared to offer his services in behalf of the victim, and her body was finally interred at the expense of the state.

Two weeks went by. Balbo was caught in the meshes of the law. The case against him was so clear that the jurors were out of the box but fifteen minutes. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. New York's female Four Hundred pleaded for him in vain.

Baffled in their attempts to secure a pardon or a respite, they did what they could to make life pleasant for him while he yet remained on earth. Flowers, fruits and wines were fairly showered upon him. On the day of his execution the cheap coffin of the jail was smothered with flowers, some of which bore the words "At Rest," "Gone to Jesus," and "Poor Boy."

The same spirit is shown in the Breckinridge-Pollard case. Women who would cross the street to avoid Madeline Pollard would walk miles to grovel at the feet of her betrayer.

The woman who loved a man and gave into his keeping all that woman holds dear is, forsooth, an outcast; the man—old enough to be the father of his victim—is a social lion. The school girl betrayed by the man of the road must be sent still farther on the road to shame. The man through whose machinations and specious pleadings she fell, is made a demi-god.

It is such actions by woman that retard the progress of civilization in this much-valued and boasted nineteenth century.

Women have it in their power to purify society. If they would treat the libertine and the betrayer of their sex with the hauteur and exclusiveness which they exhibit to the betrayed, an influence would be exercised against impurity which could not fail to be felt. The brand put upon a deceived and fallen woman should be stamped far more broadly and deeply upon the deliberate seducer who casts aside his victim as a degraded thing.

When society shuts its doors against the polluting and polluted made as rigidly as against the fallen female, and the ladies of the land cease to smile upon and receive the greater sinner, there will be more justice in the world and a probability of greater purity among men.

## WHAT THE COUNTRY WANTS.

The people of the United States appear to be more concerned now over the delay in passing the Wilson bill than as to its probable effects. "The fear of free trade," so often mentioned by Republican papers to account for the general business depression, does not seem now to take with the masses. They manifest no scare on that head. They see through the thin pretences of politicians and have discovered that all that "free trade" talk was designed to deceive.

The Democratic Senators who are taking time to examine the new tariff bill, with a view to making it as acceptable as possible to the country, may be chided now for their delay, but when the bill has passed, many who are now so impatient will acknowledge that prudence caused it and that caution was right.

One of the greatest objections to the bill as modified by the Senate committee seems to be its apparent adaptation to the wishes of different Senators who are actuated by sectional and selfish motives. It is impossible to please the whole country, but it is not desirable to provoke hostility when it can be prevented without doing violence to principle. The Wilson bill does not pretend to be a free trade measure. It is a tariff for revenue bill, arranged to work as little damage as possible to any industry heretofore protected and yet not fall into the grooves of protection. It is a conservative measure which will no doubt last a good many years, to be succeeded some time by further modifications as to duties, until the line of free trade can be approached as nearly as is consistent with the welfare of the country in its commercial relations with the civilized world.

Following are a few press opinions in regard to the situation, which we copy without endorsement and without comment. They express simply the views of the papers from which they are taken:

"Get the tariff bill before the Senate at once and press it to early passage," says the Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.), which reminds the Senators that they are already responsible for six weeks of delay since the Wilson bill was laid before them.

"What the country demands is early action," says the Hartford Times (Dem.), speaking of tariff legislation. "The bill will not be satisfactory to all sections. No tariff bill can be, and if the Senate committee is trying to frame one that will, it is simply wrestling with the impossible."

The Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.) says: "There are just three things that are absolutely essential to the existence of the Democratic party just now, and they are these: (1) That a tariff reform bill be passed. (2) That a satisfactory tariff reform bill be passed. (3) That a satisfactory tariff reform bill be passed."

The Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.) regards the Senate draft of the Wilson bill in the nature of a "sale and delivery" of the Democratic party, addressing the majority, it says: "Put those raw materials back on the free list; wipe out those favors to Prussia; or else understand that when you re-

turn to your homes, you return to an undignified people who will mete out punishment to the men who betrayed them."

"Senator Hill's place is in the Republican party, not in the Democratic party," says the Chicago Herald (Dem.). "Let him get over to his own side and fight under his own flag. The Democratic party does not require the services of a man who volunteers advice to tariff beneficiaries in regard to the best way to fight the Wilson bill, as Mr. Hill did in New York last Saturday."

The Kansas City Star (Ind.) remarks: "Mr. Hill is not an ardent or able reformer as he was a few years ago, when he went over in Ohio to help John G. Warwick beat McKinley, and since that time has been busy with threatening and slaughter against the demon of protection. But times have changed, and Mr. Hill, who was once a candidate there, is a presidential candidate now, and he is with the side that appears to his vision to offer the greatest possibilities."

The Detroit Free Press (Dem.) has this: "To every Democratic Senator who has sought to lead down the Wilson bill with protective features suggested by McKinleyism, and urged by the direct beneficiaries of that iniquity, from the most mercenary motives, branding his action as prompted by selfishness, unchecked by the suggestions of patriotism or the binding obligation of his political pledges."

The Boston Transcript (Rep.) does not hail with satisfaction the co-operation of Hill and Murphy with the Republican Senators to save tariff duties from reduction. It adds: "It will have to be conceded that if iron, coal, and sugar can have the protection they claim, there is no reason at all for making wool free and cutting deeply into the duty upon woollen goods manufactured abroad. It will be curious to note how far tariff discussion serves to deaden this year's promising movement for driving rascals out of politics."

"There is no doubt that the tariff bill in its present shape is a monstrous damage by the treatment it has received in the Senate," says the Atlanta Journal (Dem.), "but it would be better to go ahead and pass it than to stand than to involve the country in the consequences of a long wrangle and possible deadlock over this question." The Wilmington (Del.) Evening News (Dem.) also says: "The Wilson bill has been McKinelyized too much already, but if it is the nearest thing to a redemption of the pledge upon which the Democrats were called to power that can be obtained under the present conditions, let us have it without any avoidable delay."

"The Murphy attempt to McKinelyize the New York Democracy is audacious beyond comparison," says the Buffalo Courier (Dem.). "It cannot be successful. It may lead to Democratic defeat this year, but the Democracy of the state will hereafter have about it and recover the ground lost through the treachery of those who now misrepresent the party in the state organization and the United States Senate."

Reviewing the enforced retirement to private life of Senators Pierce of North Dakota, Casey, of the same state, Moody, of South Dakota, Ingalls, of Kansas, Sanders, of Montana, and Padlock, of Nebraska, the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) remarks: "These political corpses on the shore give solemn warning of the danger incurred by all who aid in the reduction of public burdens who prefer to take their orders from the lobby. A large number of the men above named were opposed to the McKinely bill, and knew that their people were opposed to it. They allowed themselves to be persuaded by the attorneys of favored interests to vote for an increase of the burdens of taxation, when a reduction was demanded by the sentiment of the country."

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